

5. Contributions of Stock to Private Foundation:

Extends existing law to December 31, 1997.

6. Extension of Binding Contract Date for the Section 29 Credit:

Extends the placed-in-service date to January 1, 1999, and the binding contract date to July 1, 1997.

7. Publicly Traded Partnerships:

Extends grandfathered PTPs as regular partnerships until December 31, 1997.

8. Group Legal Services:

This bill extends the program included in the Senate version of the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 until December 31, 1997.

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join my distinguished colleagues, Senators HATCH, BAUCUS, and SIMPSON, in introducing legislation to extend certain expiring tax provisions. Over the years, all of the provisions in this bill have received support from most Members of Congress. In the first session of this Congress, I joined Senator HATCH in cosponsoring legislation to extend the tax benefits on a number of these provisions. In addition, on June 29, 1995, I introduced S. 997 to permanently reinstate the tax exclusion for employer-provided group legal services. I am very pleased that that provision has been included in this bill.

Mr. President, this bill is an important and necessary piece of legislation. As such, I urge my colleagues to join us in the effort to extend these important benefits. •

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 413

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate under such Act, and for other purposes.

S. 673

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 673, a bill to establish a youth development grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] were added as cosponsors of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 1058

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1058, a bill to provide a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

S. 1095

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of S.

1095, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend permanently the exclusion for educational assistance provided by employers to employees.

S. 1130

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1130, a bill to provide for the establishment of uniform accounting systems, standards, and reporting systems in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act), to revise the standards for coverage under the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to make technical amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1423

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1423, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to make modifications to certain provisions, and for other purposes.

S. 1497

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1497, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to make certain adjustments in the land disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution to designate the first Friday in May 1996, as "American Foreign Service Day" in recognition of the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service, and to honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42—CONCERNING THE EMANCIPATION OF THE IRANIAN BAHAI COMMUNITY

Mrs. KASSEBAUM (for herself, Mr. DODD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MACK, Mr. D'AMATO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. GLENN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. PELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 42

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 the Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas the Congress has deplored the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, and has condemned Iran's execution of more than 200 Baha'is and the imprisonment of thousands of others solely on account of their religious beliefs;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny individual Baha'is access to higher education and government employment and denies recognition and religious rights to the Baha'i community, according to the policy set forth in a confidential Iranian Government document which was revealed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1993;

Whereas all Baha'i community properties in Iran have been confiscated by the government and Iranian Baha'is are not permitted to elect their leaders, organize as a community, operate religious schools or conduct other religious community activities guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian Government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community, in a manner consistent with Iran's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of its citizens;

(2) condemns the repressive anti-Baha'i policies and actions of the Government of Iran, including the denial of legal recognition to the Baha'i community and the basic rights to organize, elect its leaders, educate its youth, and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding religious community;

(3) expresses concern that individual Baha'is continue to suffer from severely repressive and discriminatory government actions, solely on account of their religion;

(4) urges the Government of Iran to extend to the Baha'i community the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants of

human rights, including the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and equal protection of the law; and

(5) calls upon the President to continue—

(A) to assert the United States Government's concern regarding Iran's violations of the rights of its citizens, including members of the Baha'i community, along with expressions of its concern regarding the Iranian Government's support for international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction;

(B) to emphasize that the United States regards the human rights practices of the Government of Iran, particularly its treatment of the Baha'i community and other religious minorities, as a significant factor in the development of the United States Government's relations with the Government of Iran;

(C) to urge the Government of Iran to emancipate the Baha'i community by granting those rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights; and

(D) to encourage other governments to continue to appeal to the Government of Iran, and to cooperate with other governments and international organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, in efforts to protect the religious rights of the Baha'is and other minorities through joint appeals to the Government of Iran and through other appropriate actions.

• Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution condemning the persecution of the Baha'i community that has been carried out systematically by the Government of Iran over the past two decades. I am joined in this effort by Senator DODD, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator MCCAIN, and 23 other cosponsors.

Six times in the past, Congress has passed similar legislation, most recently in 1994. While Iran's repression of Baha'is appears less bloody today than during the 1980's, that persecution nevertheless continues. None of us has forgotten the confidential documents from 1991, drafted and signed by Iran's highest government and clerical authorities, which revealed a deliberate policy to destroy the Baha'is.

We believe it is important that Congress again raise its voice in protest of the Iranian Government's persecution of Baha'is. While American Baha'is reside in every State and are deeply concerned about the fate of more than 300,000 Baha'is in Iran, our legislation is not motivated by constituent pressure. Rather, it rests on broader principles. Ours is a Nation founded in an unwavering belief in the importance of religious freedom, and all Americans—whatever their religious convictions may be—believe strongly that no government should condemn and persecute a people because of their faith.

Yet, this is what the Government of Iran has done to the Baha'is for many years. Iran's constitution does not recognize Baha'is as a religious group but as unprotected infidels whose civil rights can be ignored at will. The Baha'i cannot legally marry or divorce in Iran, nor can they travel freely outside Iran. They cannot inherit property. They are not free to assemble and cannot elect community leaders or maintain their community institutions.

Since 1979, 201 Baha'is have been killed and 15 others have disappeared and are presumed dead. Arbitrary arrests of Baha'is continue. From January 1990 to June 1993, 43 Baha'is were arrested and detained for varying periods of time, and as of January this year 5 Baha'is were being held in prison because of their religious beliefs.

Baha'i cemeteries, holy places, historical sites, administrative centers, and other assets, most of which were seized in 1979, remain confiscated or have been destroyed. Baha'i property rights generally are disregarded, and many homes and businesses have been arbitrarily confiscated. More than 10,000 Baha'is were dismissed from positions in government and education in the early 1980's because of their religious beliefs, and many remain unemployed without benefits or pensions. Baha'i youth are systematically barred from institutions of higher learning.

Perhaps we cannot, from the U.S. Congress, end the terrible oppression of the Baha'is in Iran. But by submitting this concurrent resolution, we can send a clear message to all who will listen: We have not forgotten.

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, on a number of occasions over the past several years, many of my colleagues and I have condemned the government of Iran for its repressive policies and actions toward its Baha'i community. Today, I join with Senator KASSEBAUM, Senator DODD, Senator MCCAIN, and others in submitting another concurrent resolution calling on Iran to change its repressive anti-Baha'i policies and to protect the rights of all its people including minorities such as the Baha'is.

Since the Senate passed its first concurrent resolution on the Iranian Baha'is in 1982, we have seen some improvement in the situation. Persecution of individual Baha'is seems to be less severe than in past years. Expressions of international outrage and the application of diplomatic pressure have had some effect, even on the isolated and close-minded regime in Iran.

But the progress we have seen is not enough. It is not enough to say that the government is not persecuting these people as much as they used to. It is not enough to say that only a few Baha'is are being held in Iran's prisons because of their religious beliefs. It is not enough to say that the Government of Iran is willing, in the words of a 1991 policy document, to "permit them a modest livelihood." It is not enough that the Government of Iran is willing to allow Baha'is to "be enrolled in schools." It is not enough when all of these rights are dependent on citizens NOT identifying themselves as Baha'is.

The real thrust of Iranian policy is seen in the provisions of the 1991 policy document that say Baha'is "must be expelled from universities \* \* \* once it becomes known that they are Baha'is" or that the Government will "deny them employment if they identify themselves as Baha'is." A policy which

calls for a plan to "be devised to confront and destroy their cultural roots outside the country" and to "deny them any position of influence, such as in the educational sector, etc" is a policy of repression and denial of fundamental human rights. Such a policy violates the obligations of sovereign states to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of citizens. Such a policy must change if Iran is ever to rejoin the community of nations.

Our action today in passing this resolution is consistent with the actions of the U.S. Government and responsible international bodies for many years. The Reagan and Bush administrations worked to gain international support for the Baha'i community. President Clinton has cited "the abusive treatment of the Baha'i in Iran" as a critical human rights concern and his administration has remained attentive to the fate of this community. The State Department has worked diligently to secure passage of U.N. resolutions condemning Iran for its persecution of the Baha'is and to raise the issue at all relevant international fora. The U.N. General Assembly has adopted numerous resolutions condemning Iran's human rights abuses with specific reference to the Baha'is. The German Bundestag and the European Parliament have also adopted resolutions condemning Iran's treatment of its Baha'i community.

And so we come before the Senate once again with a concurrent resolution which will keep this critical issue in the public eye and will maintain international pressure on Iran to change its ways. The American people understand very well that if the rights of all members of a society are not protected, then the rights of no one in the society are secure. We do not expect Iran to become a Jeffersonian democracy. But we and the entire world community have a right to expect and to demand that it not persecute any of its peoples solely for their religious preferences. How can a society consider itself to be just and based on the law of God when it persecutes in a broad and systematic fashion 300,000 of its citizens who constitute the largest religious minority in Iran? Iran must end its hypocrisy and extend to the Baha'i community the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants on human rights.

I urge my colleagues to support this concurrent resolution and our continuing effort to bring about change in Iran.

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, it is an honor once again to join my colleagues, Senators KASSEBAUM, DODD, and LIEBERMAN in submitting the seventh concurrent resolution since 1982 condemning the abuses endured by the Baha'i faithful in Iran. It is, however, an honor which I would prefer to be relieved of by an Iranian Government

that respects the rights of religious minorities.

There has been some limited progress since 1982, but the situation for the Baha'is remains far from tolerable. Since 1979, 201 Baha'is have been killed and thousands have been jailed. Tens of thousands have been dismissed from jobs and denied the means to provide for themselves and their families. Baha'is, severely persecuted in life, are not even afforded peace in death. Fifteen thousand graves in the Baha'i cemetery in Tehran were recently desecrated as a result of an excavation to make way for a city cultural project.

The scope of this persecution would seem ample proof of systematic persecution. But if there were any doubt in the international community that the suffering of the Baha'is is a result of deliberate government policy, the United Nations dispelled it in 1993 by publishing a secret Iranian Government document. The secret code of oppression which came to light that year outlined Iran's design for the destruction of the Baha'i faith.

It ordered the expulsion of known Baha'is from universities. A common strategy of tyrannies—this process has succeeded in depriving higher education to an entire generation.

The document emphasizes that Baha'is should be punished for false allegations of "political espionage."

It calls for a multifaceted effort to stop the growth of the Baha'i religion.

And most frighteningly, it urges the destruction of the Baha'is "cultural roots outside their country."

The Baha'is suffer oppression not because they pose a threat to the power of the Iranian Government or the order of Iranian society, but because they refuse to recant their religious beliefs and accept the Islam of the mullahs.

There is perhaps no nation in the world with which we have as many differences as we do with Iran. Its quest for weapons of mass destruction and its support for international subversion pose direct threats to its neighbors, U.S. interests, and the interests of our allies.

If Iran is ever to enjoy normal relations with the free world, it must demonstrate a commitment to abide by the basic rules of relations among civilized nations. This must be made clear to Iran. But we must also communicate to the Government of Iran that Americans and, indeed, all the ever expanding free world, consider religious tolerance to be a minimal requirement for entry into the community of nations. A Baha'i, no less than any other human being, is entitled to the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

For Baha'is, as for many people, happiness is pursued through religious devotion. If the theocracy that rules Iran cannot accept that enduring truth, it has no right to consider itself a worthy member of the civilized world.●

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### THE FARM BILL

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I would like to offer a few quick remarks regarding the Senate's recent passage of a comprehensive farm bill, especially how it relates to the Nation's dairy industry, from the dairy farmer, to the processor, to the consumer.

Mr. President, beginning in 1995, American fluid milk processors initiated what is essentially a self-funded program which aims to counteract a slow decline in the consumption levels of fluid milk. Strangely enough, fluid milk consumption in the United States has been declining over the past several years, due mainly to a misconception that milk is not good for you. The program's intent is simple: To change those misconceptions and thus increase the consumption of fluid milk. Thus far the program has been very successful.

This trial program exists under the authority of the Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Act of 1990, which is set to expire at the end of 1996. Later this month, processors will vote on whether to continue the program, which they are expected to do, but they will need the underlying authority to do so. Fortunately, Senator LUGAR's amendment included just such authority by removing the sunset date in the original legislation. I commend Senator LUGAR for his inclusion of the extended authority for the program.

Mr. President, promotion is the one area where milk processors and dairy farmers are working closely together and are in full agreement as to its benefits. This program, along with promotion efforts funded by dairy farmers, works to increase milk sales and help the entire dairy industry.●

### THE RISING TIDE MUST LIFT MORE BOATS

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, yesterday our distinguished colleague Senator KENNEDY delivered to the Center for National Policy an important address challenging us to confront a number of issues critical to our economy and our society. I commend the address, "The Rising Tide Must Lift More Boats," to the attention of Senators and the public, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY,  
FEBRUARY 8, 1996

I'm grateful to your president, Mo Steinbruner, for that generous introduction, and I also want to acknowledge your Chairman, my former outstanding colleague in Congress, Mike Barnes. I'm honored to address the Center for National Policy. The Center has made impressive and innovative contributions to the national debate. It truly is a national policy center. I hope to speak with you today in that spirit—about the future of the American economy, the clear and present threat to the American standard of life, and a strategy for a prosperity that lifts not only the numbers and statistics, but the wages and hopes of hardworking people.

By most indicators, the economy is doing very well. The stock market is hitting record highs. Inflation has been low and consistently so. Unemployment is down. And after years of slow growth, productivity is finally on the rise.

But those appearances are deceiving. The prosperity is less than it seems—because it is uneven, uncertain, and inequitable. All is not well in the American economic house, because all is not well in the homes of too many American workers and their families.

Americans are working more and earning less. Their standard of living is stagnant or sinking. They have been forced deeper into debt and they have less to spend. They worry—about losing their jobs, losing their health insurance, affording their children's education, caring for their parents in old age, and somehow still saving for some semblance of security in their own retirement.

President Kennedy said that a rising tide lifts all boats. And for the golden decades after World War II, that was true. But today's rising tide is lifting only some of the boats—primarily the yachts.

The vast majority of economic gains are being channeled to the wealthy few, while the working men and women who are the strength and soul of this country and its economy are being shortchanged.

From World War II until 1973, national economic growth benefited the vast majority of Americans. We were all growing together; but now we are growing apart—and the result is a tip-of-the-iceberg economy. Since 1973, the lower 60 percent of American wage earners—three fifths of our entire workforce—have actually lost ground. Real family income has fallen for 60 percent of all Americans, even as the income of the wealthiest 5 percent increased by nearly a third, and income for the top 1 percent almost doubled. As we approach the 21st century, we confront an economically unjustified, socially dangerous, historically unprecedented, and morally unacceptable income gap between the wealthy and the rest of our people.

Twenty years ago, the typical CEO of a large corporation earned 40 times the salary of the average worker. Today that CEO earns 190 times more. Can this be called fair? Can this be the basis of a good or even a stable society?

Productivity gains used to guarantee wage gains. But not anymore. In 1994 and 1995, productivity rose by 3 percent. Yet wages fell by more than 2 percent—the biggest drop in eight years. So the average worker did more, and yet the income gap grew worse.

Flat or falling wages are compounded by the ever present specter of layoffs. Once, corporations reduced their workforces only when they were in trouble. But now profitable companies are laying off good workers, at a time of increasing sales, in an endless quest for ever fatter profits and ever higher stock prices.

The recent merger between Chase Manhattan Bank and Chemical Bank earned rave reviews on Wall Street—but brought anguish and loss to so many homes. Stock prices soared, but 12,000 jobs will be lost. Can this be called fair? Can this be the basis of a good or even a stable society?

And as economic insecurity multiplies, other values suffer. Community and family feel the pressure. Parents work longer hours or take second jobs, and every extra hour on the job is taking from their children—time not spent at Little League, or PTA, or simply reading a bedtime story.

Every loss of health insurance; every cut in support for child care, schools, colleges, and job training makes it harder for families to earn a better future. There are those, even in my own party, who see a separation between economics and values—a theoretical